L 42001-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5010605

nerves causes hyperemia in the viscera. Congestion and pulmonary edema are relieved by reducing the amount of circulating blood. This explains why the combination of adrenalectomy and splanchnicectomy alleviates the adverse pulmonary effects of high oxygen pressure. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 012

Card 2/2

GORSHKOV, D. S.

Gorškov, D. S. **On the Euclidean algorithm in real quadratic fields.** Učenye Zapiski Kazan. Univ. 101, kn. 3, 31–37 (1941). (Russian)

Gorškov, D. S. **Real quadratic fields without a Euclidean algorithm.** Učenye Zapiski Kazan. Univ. 101, kn. 3, 37–42 (1941). (Russian)

These papers contain several results which were interesting at the time of publication. They are, however, all superseded by the results of Davenport [cf. the review of a paper by Inkeri, these Rev. 10, 15], since the problem concerning the Euclidean algorithm in a quadratic field has been completely solved. *L. K. Hua* (Urbana, Ill.).

Source: Mathematical Reviews, Vol. 10 No. 5

GORSHKOV, D. S.

Kubicheskiye polya i simmotricheskiye matritsy. D.A.N, 31(1941), 842-843.

SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1947
edited by Kurosh, A.G.
Markushevich, A.I.
Rashevskiy, R.K.
Moscow-Leningrad, 1948

[redacted], D. P.

Dissertation: "The Geometry of Lobachevskiy in Connection with Several Questions of Arithmetic." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Leningrad State U, Leningrad, 1[illegible]. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Matematika, Moscow, Apr 54)

SO: SUM 243, 19 Oct 1954

GORSHKOV, D. S.

Gorškov, D. S. Non-quadratic algebraic irrationalities decomposible into continued fractions with bounded sets of partial quotients. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 106 (1956), 383–384. (Russian)

Let A be a positive integer containing a prime $p \equiv 3 \pmod 4$ to an odd power, and let m be an arbitrary real number with $m^2 < A$. It is shown that the number $m + i(A - m^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ has a Hurwitz continued fraction [Acta Math. 11 (1888), 187–200] whose partial quotients are bounded in absolute value. *W. J. LeVeque.*

Math. Inst. im V. A. Steklov, AS USSR

Name: GORSHKOV, Dmitriy Sergeyevich

Dissertation: Geometry of Lobachevskiy in connection with certain questions of arithmetic

Degree: Doc Phys-Math Sci

Affiliation: [not indicated]

Defense Date, Place: 16 May 55, Council of Leningrad Order of Lenin State U imeni Zhdanov

Certification Date: 29 Jun 57

Source: BMVO 18/57

GORSHKOV, D.S.

16(1) P2 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2660

Vsesoyuznyy matematicheskiy s"yezd. 3rd, Moscow, 1956

Trudy. t. 4: Kratkoye soderzhaniye sektsionnykh dokladov. Doklady inostrannykh uchenykh (Transactions of the 3rd All-Union Mathematical Conference in Moscow. vol. 4: Summary of Sectional Reports. Reports of Foreign Scientists) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 247 p. 2,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Matematicheskiy institut.

Tech. Ed.: G.N. Shevchanko; Editorial Board: A.A. Abramov, V.G. Boltyanskiy, A.M. Vasil'yev, B.V. Medvedev, A.D. Myshkis, S.M. Nikol'skiy (Resp. Ed.), A.G. Postnikov, Yu. V. Prokhorov, K.A. Rybnikov, P. L. Ul'yanov, V.A. Uspenskiy, N.G. Chetayev, G. Ye. Shilov, and A.I. Shirshov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for mathematicians and physicists.

COVERAGE: The book is Volume IV of the Transactions of the Third All-Union Mathematical Conference, held in June and July 1956. The

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book is divided into two main parts. The first part contains summaries of the papers presented by Soviet scientists at the Conference that were not included in the first two volumes. The second part contains the text of reports submitted to the editor by non-Soviet scientists. In those cases when the non-Soviet scientist did not submit a copy of his paper to the editor, the title of the paper is cited and, if the paper was printed in a previous volume, reference is made to the appropriate volume. The papers, both Soviet and non-Soviet, cover various topics in number theory, algebra, differential and integral equations, function theory, functional analysis, probability theory, topology, mathematical problems of mechanics and physics, computational mathematics, mathematical logic and the foundations of mathematics, and the history of mathematics.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

BRIEF CONTENTS OF REPORTS OF THE SECTIONS

GAVRA, Dmitriy Lazarevich; GORSHKOV, D.S., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, retsenzent; VUL'F, A.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; YURKEVICH, M.P., inzh., red. izd-va; PETERSON, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of nomography with examples in mechanical engineering]Osnovy nomografii s primerami iz mashinostroeniia. Izd.2. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 162 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Nomography (Mathematics)) (Mechanical engineering)

GORSHKOV, D.S., [illegible]h.; ZAPLIN, V.S., inzh.; TUROVSKIY, T.A., inzh.

Throwing-down devices for automat : sizing of logs on longitudinal conveyers. Mekh. i avtom.proizv. 16 no.1:49-51 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)
(Lumbering—Machinery)

BEREZIN, S.I.; GORSHKOV, D.S., prof., retsenzent

[The slide rule; a short practical handbook] Schetnaia logarifmicheskaia lineika; kratkoe prakticheskoe rukovodstvo. Izd.3., dop. i perer. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 66 p. (MIRA 18:3)

GRUSHKOV, M.I.

The pyruvic acid content of saliva during caries. M. I. Grushkov. *Stomatologiya* 1953, No. 1, 17-20. *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1953, No. 8950.--The pyruvic acid content (I) in perspiration, saliva, and blood was detd. in 3 groups of people: (1) 18 men with many carious teeth, (2) 3 men with a single carious tooth, (3) 9 men with healthy teeth. The content of I was greater in saliva than in perspiration; it was 3-4 times greater in the blood than in saliva and perspiration. In the people with many carious teeth, or with a single carious tooth, the content of I in the blood, saliva, and perspiration was not greater than in people with healthy teeth.

Marjorie Kotter

GROSHIKOV, M.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Use of cement in treating chronic pericementitis and cysts.
Stomatologiia no.4:14-19 Jl-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Iz kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zav. prof. Ye.Ye. Platonov) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir. dotsent G.N.Beletskiy)
(PERIODONTIUM, diseases, ther.)
(CYSTS, DENTIGEROUS, therapy,)

GROSHIKOV, M.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; MIROVA, L.I., klinicheskiy ordinator; TITOVA, N.N., klinicheskiy ordinator; KHADZHI-MER, G.F., klinicheskiy ordinato

Single application of biomycin for treating chronic periodontitis. Stomatologiia 35 no.5:13-15 S-O '56 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zav.-prof. Ye.Ye. Platonov) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir.-dotsent O.M. Beletskiy)
(QUMS--DISEASES) (AUREOMYCIN)

GROSHIKOV, M.I., dots.; SHAROVA, L.P.

Keratodermia and looseness of teeth. Stomatologiia 36 no.6:71-72 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof. Ye.Ye. Platonov) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent G.N.Beletskiy)
(KERATOSIS) (GUMS--DISEASES)

GROSHIKOV, M.I., dots.

Late results of the treatment of chronic periodontitis with antibiotics. Stomatologiia 38 no.1:44-46 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof. Ye.Ye. Platonov) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dots. G.N. Beletskiy).
(GUMS--DISEASES) (ANTIBIOTICS)

GROSHIKOV, M.I., dotsent; SHCHERBAKOVA, Ye.S., ordinator

Enlargement of root canals with ultrasonics. Stomatologiia 38 no.3:19-21 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof.Ye.Ye. Platonov) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent G.N.Beletskiy).
(DENTISTRY) (ULTRASONIC WAVES--THERAPEUTIC USE)

GROSHIKOV, Mikhail Iosifovich; PATRIKEYEV, Vsevolod Konstantinovich; RUBIN, L.R., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Method and technic in the treatment of diseases of the teeth] Metodika i tekhnika lecheniia zabolevanii zubov. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 130 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(TEETH—DISEASES) (DENTISTRY)

GROSHIKOV, M.I., dotsent; PAPUSHINA, N.V., klinicheskiy ordinator; ANDRIANOV, P.N., aspirant

Immediate and late results of the treatment of chronic periodontitis with ultrahigh frequency current. Stomatologiia 40 no.4:10-12 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof. Ye.Ye. Platonov) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent G.N.Beletskiy).

(TEETH--DISEASES) (ELECTRICITY IN DENTISTRY)

PONOMAREVA, Vera Aleksandrovna; GROSHIKOV, M.I., red.

[Mechanism of the development and methods for the correction of maxillodental deformations] Mekhanizm razvitiia i sposoby ustraneniia zubocheliustnykh deformatsii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Meditsina," 196-. 87 p.
(MIRA 17:7)

CHUPRYNINA, Nina Mikhaylovna, kand. med. nauk; GROSHIKOV, M.I., dots., nauchn. red.; MALAYA, M.I., red.

[Roentgenograms of the teeth and the alveolar process under normal conditions and in pathology in children; an atlas] Rentgenogrammy zubov i al'veoliarnogo otrostka v norme i patologii u detei; atlas. Moskva, Izdatbiuro tresta Meduchposobie, 1964. 146 p. (MIRA 17:12)

GORSHKOV, V.E.

Winter frontogenesis and cyclogenesis in the norhtern Okhotsk Sea region. Meteor. i gidrol. no.1:36-37 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(Okhotsk, Sea of --Weather)
(Cyclones)

AUTHOR: Gorshkov, V.E. 10-58-3-9/19

TITLE: On the Winter Activity of Cyclones in the Continental Districts of the Far East (O zimney tsiklonicheskoy deyatel'nosti nad rayonami kontinental'nogo Dal'nego Vostoka)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geograficheskaya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 69-70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Based on materials of many years collected by the Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov, Kolymskoye upravleniye gidrometsluzhby (Central Institute of Prognoses, Kolyma Administration of Hydrometeorological Service) and partly on material from American sources for the month of January (covering the period 1953-1954), the author has composed maps showing the activity of cyclones and anticyclones in North-Eastern Asia and particularly in the Soviet districts of the Far East. Referring to these maps, the author has tried to determine the average routes of cyclones and anticyclones in winter. There are 4 maps.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Tomsk State University)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Meteorology - Asia 2. Cyclones - Asia

GORSHKOV, V.E.

Barometric pressure over the Sea of Okhotsk. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; geol.-geog.nauki no.1:143-147 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Tomskiy universitet, geologo-geograficheskiy fakul'tet, kafedra meteorologii.
(Okhotsk, Sea of—Atmospheric pressure)

GORSHKOV, V.E., kand.geograf.nauk

Problems of the orientation of buildings under the climatic conditions of Novosibirsk and the Kuznetsk Basin. Trudy NIISF no.1:109-125 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Siberia, Western--Orientation (Architecture))

GORSHKOV, V.E.

A forgotten expedition to study the Far Eastern seas. Let. Sev. 4:114-116 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Sibirskiy zonal'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tipovogo i eksperimental'nogo proyektirovaniya zhilykh i obshchestvennykh zdaniy, Novosibirsk.

FEFER, I.Iu.; SHULYAKOVSKAYA, N.G.; GROSHIN, I.I.

Problem of malignant degeneration of cicatrices and ulcers of gunshot origin. Ortop., travm. i protez. 21 no.11:30-35 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(CANCER) (CICATRIX) (ULCERS)

GRIGOR'YEV, V.M.; GROSHIN, S.I.; PAK SEN UK

Basic structural features of Korea. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv. 3 no.1:3-17 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Korea—Geology, Structural)

GROSHIN, I.I.; LUK'YANCHENKO, B.Ya.

Lymphangiographic detection of cancer metastases developing from cicatricial ulcers and osteomyelitic fistulas of the lower extremities. Vop. onk. 11 no.8:47-51 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Iz Moskovskogo gorodskogo ortopedicheskog gospitalya (nachal'nik - doktor med.nauk S.N.Voskresensk-y) i Gosudarstvennogo n-uchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogc instituta (direktor - prof. I.G.Lagunova).

RYABCHENKOV, A.S.; ANTONENKO, K.I.; TITOV, N.A.; CHAPOVSKIY, Ye.G.; CHURINOV, M.V.; KONOPLYANTSEV, A.Z.; VIKTOROV, S.V.; VOSTOKOVAYA, Ye.A.; SADOVSKIY, N.D.; KUDELIN, B.I.; OGIL'VI, N.A.; LUNGERSGAUZEN, G.F.; BRODSKIY, A.A.; SHCHERBAKOV, A.V.; POPOV, V.N.; YEMEL'YANOVA, [illegible].P.; SOKOLOV, S.S.; BERSENEV, I.I.; GROSHIN, S.I.; MAKKAVEYEV, A.A.; MARINOV, N.A.; YEFIMOV, A.I.; ASSOVSKIY, G.N.; VLADIMIROV, A.G.[deceased]; PROKHOROV, S.P.; FILIPPOVA, B.S., red. izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

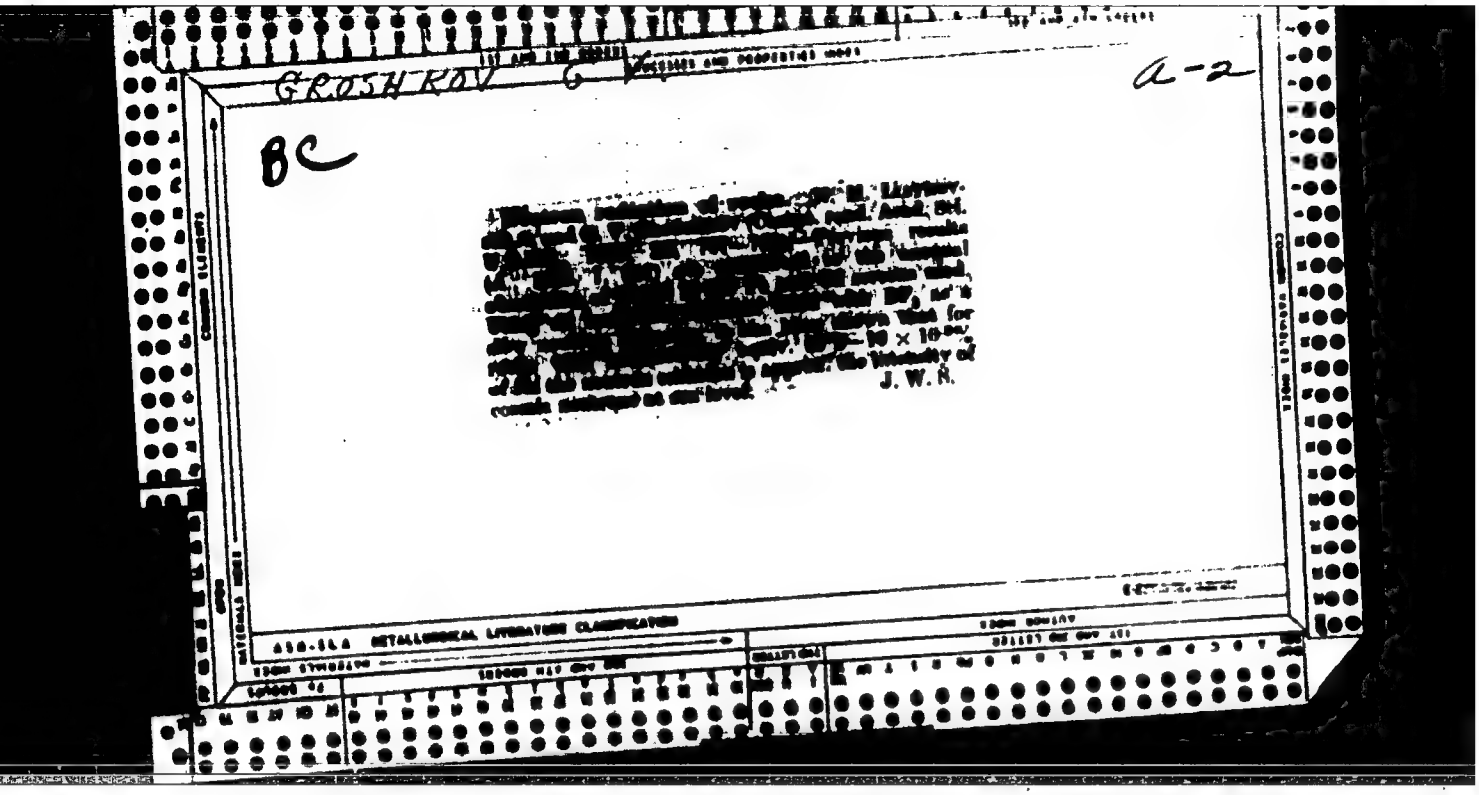
[Methodological manual on hydrogeological surveying at the scales of 1:1,000,000 - 1:500,000 and 1:200,000 - 1:100,000]Metodicheskoe rukovodstvo po gidrogeologicheskoi s"emke masshtabov 1:1000 000 - 1:5000 000 i 1:200 000 - 1:100000. Pod obshchei red. A.A.Makkaveeva i A.S.Riabchenkova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1961. 318 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr. (Water, Underground) (Geological surveys)

GROSHIN, Semen Israilevich; SEMILETKOVA, Ye.K., red. izd-va; SHMAKOVA, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Suggestions for safety measures in prospecting for minerals] Sovety o merakh bezopasnosti pri poiskakh poleznykh iskopaemykh. 3. izd. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1962. 39 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Prospecting—Safety measures)



STARIK, I.Ye.; RATNER, A.P. [deceased]; GROSHKOV, G.V.; MURIN, A.N.; STARIK, A.S.; GREBENSHCHIKOVA, V.I.; KLOKMAN, V.P.; NEFEDOV, V.D.; LUR'YE, B.G.; ISHINA, V.A.; SMIRNOV, L.A.; YEFIMOVA, Ye.I.; TOROPOVA, M.A.; SIMONYAK, Z.N.; FRENKLIKH, M.S.; SHCHEMELEVA, Ye.V., redaktor; VODOLAGINA, S.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[A collection of practical studies in radio chemistry] Sbornik prakticheskikh rabot po radiokhimii. [Leningrad] 1956. 210 p. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Leningrad. Universitet.
(Radiochemistry)

68650

9.4210

S/141/59/002/05/011/026
E192/E382

AUTHOR: Groshkov, L.M.

TITLE: Experimental Investigation of the Potential Distribution in the Static Regime of a Magnetron

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 5, pp 748 - 752 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An attempt has been made to investigate experimentally the potential distribution in a magnetron. The method of investigation was as follows. A narrow electron beam issuing from a small aperture in a cylindrical cathode was directed perpendicularly to the axis of the magnetron (see Figure 1). The beam arrived at the anode with a certain deflection angle Θ, which was dependent on the intensity of the magnetic field, the initial velocity of the electrons in the beam and the potential distribution in the magnetron. By assuming that the magnetic field and the initial electron velocity are known, it is possible to determine the angle Θ if a certain potential distribution is adopted. The calculated and the measured angles can be

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Experimental Investigation of the Potential Distribution in the Static Regime of a Magnetron

compared and it is possible to determine whether the assumed potential distribution is sufficiently near to the actual distribution. The experiments were carried out by means of a special tube whose anode was in the form of a glass cylinder. The inside surface of the cylinder was coated with a layer of silver except for a narrow band of 1 mm. The band (Figure 2) was coated with a film of tungsten and afterwards with willemite, so that the position of the electron beam on the band could be detected by the presence of a bright spot on the band. The cathode was in the form of a nickel cylinder and contained a thin (0.18 mm) tungsten wire in its centre, which served as the heater and the source of electrons. The cathode had a small slot (1 x 0.11 mm) for producing the narrow electron beam (the so-called 'sounding' beam). The initial velocity to the electrons issuing from the cathode was imparted by applying a potential V_{yCK} between the cathode and the heater wire. The diameters of the

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Experimental Investigation of the Potential Distribution in the Static Regime of a Magnetron

electrodes of the tube and the anode and cathode voltages were chosen in such a manner as to achieve a satisfactory focusing of the electron beam by the slot. The measurement in a magnetic field H = 141 Oe could be effected with an error of less than 2.5%. The deflection angle of the beam can be evaluated by integrating the following equation:

$$\frac{d\Theta}{dr} = \left\{ \frac{2e}{m\omega^2 H} \left[V_{yCK} + V(r) \right] - r^2 \right\}^{-1/2} \qquad (3)$$

where V(r) represents the potential distribution. This equation can be solved comparatively easily for the case of a single-stream space charge; in this case, Θ is given by the last equation on p 750. It is also possible

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Experimental Investigation of the Potential Distribution in the Static Regime of a Magnetron

to integrate the equations for a two-stream space-charge distribution; the potential distribution can now be found from Eq (4) (Grinberg, Ref 3). The deflection angles for both types of space-charge distribution were calculated on the basis of Eq (3) and the results are indicated in Table 2 (the two lowest rows). The figures for Θ in the second row of Table 2 were taken experimentally at H = 141 Oe . From the table it is seen that the actual potential distribution in a magnetron is near to that corresponding to the single-stream state of the space charge.

There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 6 references, 2 of which are English and 4 Soviet; one of the Soviet references is translated from English.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete (Scientific Research Institute of Radio Physics of Gor'kiy University)

SUBMITTED: May 17, 1959

Card 4/4

33827
S/141/61/004/006/014/017
E192/E382

9,4210 (1052)

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, M.I. and Groshkov, L.M.

TITLE: Experimental measurement of the electron trajectories under static operating conditions in a cylindrical non-split-anode magnetron

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Radiofizika, v.4, no. 6, 1961, 1104 - 1120

TEXT: Measurement of the trajectories was effected by employing the method proposed by G. Müller (Ref. 1 - FTM, 1 9, 1942), in which a fine electron ray (so-called "probe" ray) is introduced into the magnetron. The ray is parallel to its axis at the input to the tube and touches the surface of its cathode After passing through the magnetron it impinges on a fluorescent screen whose surface is perpendicular to the axis of the tube. A bright spot is therefore produced on the screen and this can be deflected by the simultaneous action of electric and magnetic fields of the magnetron. This method was used by several authors (in particular, I. Verweel - Ref 3 Le Vide 67, 32, 1957) and it was found that a single-beam space-charge

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Experimental measurement of ....

distribution (the so-called Brillouin state) occurs in the magnetron. However, since the data of Ref. 3 appeared to be insufficient, it was decided to investigate the problem more thoroughly. The experimental tube employed by the authors is illustrated in Fig. 2. The tube consists of:
1 - cathode; 2 - anode; 3 - fluorescent screen; 4 - electron gun; 5 - collimator tube; 6 - cathode-covering cup:
7 - mica spacer; 8 - quartz tube; 9 - grid covering the screen 10 - heater and 11 - cathode of the electron gun. The probe ray is introduced into the inter-electrode space through the long collimator tube of diameter 0.5 mm, length 35 mm and wall width 0.05 mm; this is mounted on the cathode in such a way that its axis coincides with the generatrix of the cylindrical cathode. The electrons of the ray enter the magnetron through the upper-half section of the tube, the lower half of the tube being covered
The input aperture of the collimator is situated on that portion of the cathode which is covered with an oxide layer and is at a distance of 17 mm from the edge of the oxide coating.

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Experimental measurement of

The cathode of the magnetron is 18 mm in diameter and 195 mm long, its core is made of a nickel tube, 0.1 mm thick. The cathode is fixed inside the anode cylinder by means of cup-like spacers. The anode is in the form of a copper tube with an internal diameter of 64 mm; the anode also forms the envelope of the magnetron. The fluorescent screen is in the form of a glass disc covered with willemite. The electron gun of the probe ray is fixed on the cathode cup of the magnetron. Before the actual experiments were carried out the experimental magnetron was investigated and it was concluded that the electron trajectories could be measured with an error not exceeding 15-20%. First, the trajectories of electrons were determined for the conditions of a complete space charge. It was found from these that a single-beam space-charge state was absent from a cylindrical magnetron operating under static conditions. It was possible to construct the potential distribution curves as a function of the radius r on the basis of the experimentally taken trajectories. Some of these are shown in Fig. 10, where Curve 1 is for the anode voltage V_a = 750 V and Curve 2 is for

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Experimental measurement of ....

V_a = 600 V; the crosses indicate experimental points. It is concluded from such data that a bidromic space-charge condition with single-loop trajectories cannot exist in the magnetron operating under static conditions. On the other hand it can be assumed that a bidromic space-charge state can exist with two virtual cathodes, this situation is illustrated in Fig. 1f. This possibility was verified experimentally and compared with theoretical results. It was found that the bidromic state with 2 virtual cathodes does exist in a long magnetron. The experiments also showed that the potential distribution in the space-charge cloud did not differ appreciably from the Brillouin distribution; this follows not only from the present experiments but also from measurements carried out earlier by one of the authors (Ref. 4 Izv vyssh uch zav Radiofizika 2 748 1959). The electron trajectories in the upper portion of the electron cloud lying above the first virtual cathode are very near to the Brillouin ones since the electrons gradually lose their radial-motion energy in this portion of the cloud. It is intended to

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Experimental measurement of ....

carry out a special investigation in order to determine accurately the trajectories and potential distribution in the upper portion of the electron cloud.
There are 15 figures, 2 tables and 8 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The four English-language references mentioned are: Ref. 1: G. Müller, FTM, 1, 9, 1942; Ref. 2: R. Gvensson, Proc. IRE, 39, 838, 1951; Ref. 5: L. Brillouin, F. Bloch - Adv. in Electronics, 3, 145, 1951; Ref. 6: R. Twiss, Adv. in Electronics, 5, 247, 1953.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete (Scientific Research Radiophysics Institute of Gor'kiy University)

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1961

Card 5/5

L 58465-65 EWT(1)/EEC(b)-2/EWA(h) Pm-4/Pn-4/Pac-4/Peb/Pi-4/Pj-4 JM
ACCESSION NR: AP5014517 UR/0141/65/008/002/0413/0416
621.385.64

AUTHOR: Groshkov, L. M.; Nechayev, V. Ye. 44 44 B

TITLE: Experimental investigation of electron motion in a magnetron oscillator 25

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 8, no. 2, 1965, 413-416

TOPIC TAGS: multicavity magnetron, electron motion, self oscillating mode, electron beam probing

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the motion of electrons in the course of the initial orbits in the near-cathode region of a multicavity magnetron under conditions of steady self-oscillation. A method of longitudinal probing by a narrow electron beam was employed in which the transverse plane motions of both the magnetron electrons and the probing beam electrons are governed by the same laws. The beam electrons arriving at the fluorescent screen in the base of the tube yield information on the character of the electron motion in the magnetron. The experimental setup comprised a continuous-wave magnetron (similar to the US LCW magnetron with a 16-cavity anode block) and the electron probing equipment. It was found that at voltages below the threshold voltage, electron trajectories have a loop-like form. As the

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L 58465-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5014517

anode voltage approaches the threshold, the size of the fluorescent spot on the screen increases, indicating a growth of fluctuating fields in the interaction region. In the presence of strong coherent oscillations (λ = 26.7 cm), the electron beam path on the screen is drawn into a small azimuthal arc. By photographing successive positions of the probing beam on the screen at various transit times, i.e., at various velocities of the beam electrons, an image of electron motion in the second trajectory loop is obtained as shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. Fig. 2 shows the positions of electrons moving near the tip of the second trajectory loop as the plate current and oscillation intensity are increased. The results indicate that the mathematical models most closely approaching actual electron motion are those based on analytical methods and according to which electrons move from the very beginning along perturbed epicyclic paths. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JR]

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete (Scientific Research Institute of Radio Physics at Gorky University)

SUBMITTED: 10Jun64 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: NP, EC

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 003 ATD PRESS: 4024

Card 2/4

L 58465-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5014517

ENCLOSURE: 01

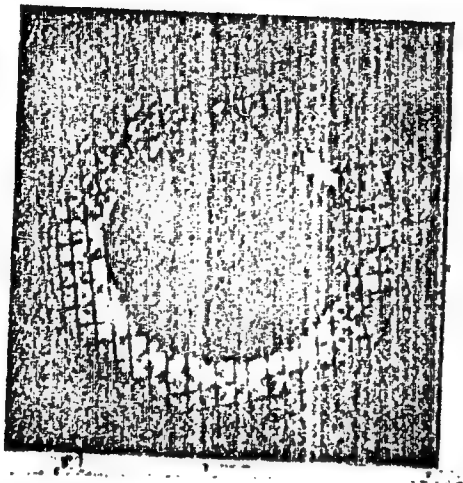

Fig. 1. Typical electron path

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L 58465-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014517

ENCLOSURE: 02

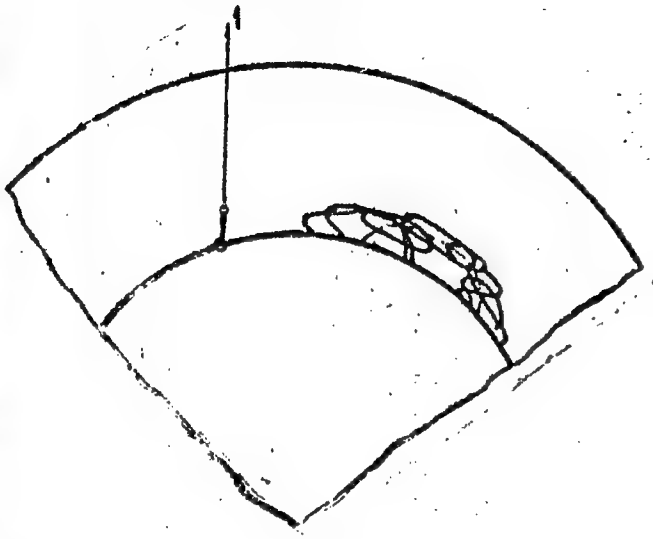


Fig. 2. Sequence of electron positions for stepwise variations in transit time (V_{accel} = 800—3000 v) and fixed power (H = 430 oe; V_0 = 2.25 kv; I_0 = 120 mamp)

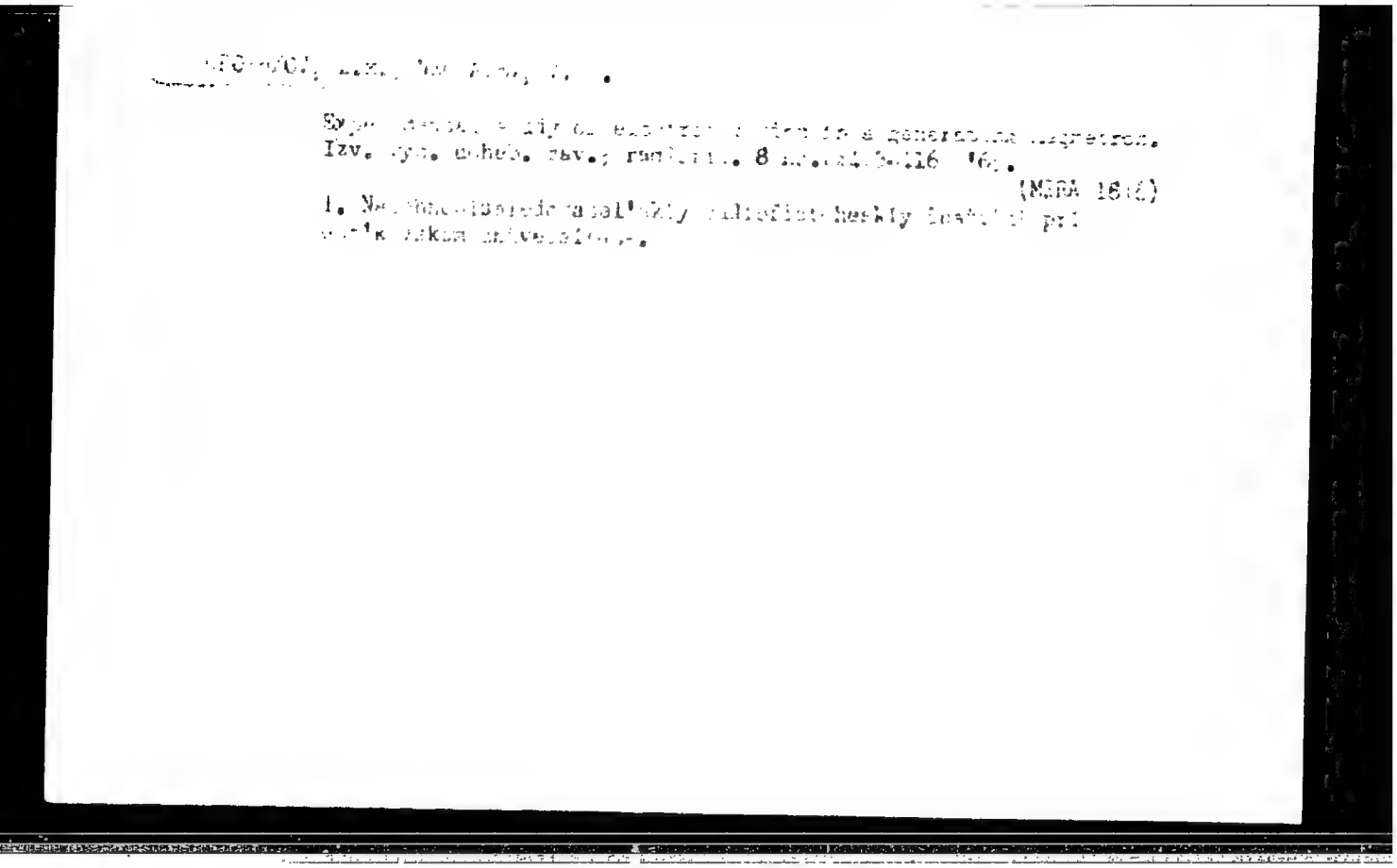
1 - The point of beam entrance.

Card 4/4

GROSHKOV, L.M.

Experimental study of a space charge in a cylindrical magnetron in a static regime. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiofiz. 7 no.6:1217-1222 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete.



(NSDA 16:6)

GROSHKOV, P.M., professor.

Centennial of the discovery of the planet Neptune. Vest. Len. un. 2 no.1:32-50 Ja '47. (MLRA 9:6)
(Neptune (Planet)) (LeVerrier, Urbain Jean Joseph, 1811-1867)

DMITRIYENKO, N.K.; GROSHKOVA, I.M.

Achievements in the control of parasitic diseases in Kazakhstan during the last ten years. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 26 no.6:679-684 N-D '57. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz Respublikanskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Kazakhskoy SSR.
(KAZAKHSTAN--PARASITOLOGY)

GROSHKOVA, I.M.; PAVLOVA, M.S.; POPOV, V.M. [deceased]; TYUSHNYAKOVA, M.K.

Data on the epidemiology of a tick-borne encephalitis focus in Kustanay Province. Vop.virus. 4 no.2:194-197 Mr-Ap '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

1. Kazakhskaya respublikanskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya, Alma-Ata, i Tomskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok.
(ENCEPHALITIS, EPIDEMIC, epidemiol.
tick-borne, in Russia (Rus))

[redacted], I. S., TUCHKINKOVA, M. K., [redacted], V. M., [redacted], V. S.

"A study of the spontaneous infection of the Dermacentor Nuttalli ticks with the encephalitis virus in the foci of the Kustanai oblast, Kazakh SSR." Page 91

Desyatoye soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnochagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 554pp.

GROSIMIC, V.

"Artificial insemination and the prevention of sterility of cattle in Prelog district.

Stocarstvo 6 : 203-211 May 1952

GROSICS, Gusztav

The Terta 811 magnetophone. Radiotechnika 10 no.3:27-28 Mr. '60.

GROSICS, Gusztav

Attenuation compensation at magnetophone sets. Radiotechnika 10 no.11:322-323 N '60.

S/194/62/000/007/046/160
D295/D308

AUTHORS: Grosits, Gusztav, Hetsi, István, and Maroti, Béla

TITLE: Magnetic equipment for programmed control

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 7, 1962, abstract 7-2-113 ye (Hung. pat., cl. 21a^2 18 - 20, 21 e, 1-13, no. 147898, Dec. 30, 1960)

TEXT: The equipment serves for transmitting several control signals of different frequencies along one and the same channel. Its voltage amplifier operates in reception also as a multivibrator, and the power amplifier also as a generator with cathode coupling. For its triggering the multivibrator comprises individual capacitors for each controlled process. In the anode circuit of the power amplifier there are several output transformers connected in series whose number is equal to the number of controlled processes. They form resonant circuits tuned to the above frequencies. In the secondary circuit of the transformers there are corresponding relays and a socket for connecting the circuits switched by each relay. To operate the equipment, the magnetic tape, drum or disc recording is

Card 1/2

Magnetic equipment for programmed ... S/194/62/000/007/046/160
D295/D308

divided into several channels and for each a corresponding combined head is used. A twin diode is used in the voltage amplifier (multivibrator) stage. [Telefongyar]. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

GROSKAUFMANIS, 4 Ya

LATVIA/Physical Chemistry - Crystals. B.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 38758

Author : Groskaufmanis, Veys, Alksnis.

Inst : Latvian University.

Title : The Luminescence of Aluminum Hydroxide.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Latv. un-ta, 1957, 14, 17-23

Abstract : It is demonstrated that upon exposure to ultraviolet light, benite produces a noticeable luminescence, bayerite a weaker one, and hydrargelite has no luminescence at all. The light adsorption in the ultraviolet region by a basic aluminum chloride, $AlCl_3 \cdot Al(OH)_3$ was investigated.

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USSR/Physical Chemistry - Crystals. B.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 38745

Author : Groskaufmanis, a., Lepin', L.

Inst : Latv. University.

Title : Optical Properties of Some Basic Aluminum Chlorides that were Prepared by Dissolving Aluminum Metal in a Concentrated Aqueous Solution of Aluminum Chloride.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Lat. un-t, 1957, 15, 275-284

Abstract : It was found that as a result of exposure to ultraviolet light, hydrogen chloride is evolved from the crystal hydrate of aluminum chloride. Probably the following reaction takes place,

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LATVIA/Physical Chemistry - Crystals. D.

Abs Jour : Ref Zjur - Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 38745

$$[Al(H_2O)_6Cl_3] \rightarrow [Al(H_2O)_5)H)]Cl_2 + HCl \rightarrow$$
$$[Al(H_2O)_4 2OH].Cl + 2\ HCl,$$

as a result of which, the nature of the aluminum bond is changed.

Card 2/2

GROSKAUFMANIS, A. Ya. Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Basic chlorides of aluminum and their optical properties." Riga, 1958. 15 pp with graphs (Latvian State Univ im P. Stuchka. Chem Faculty), 200 copies (KL, 14-58, 110)

S/076/61/035/003/023/023
B121/B206

AUTHORS: Groskaufmanis, A. Kadek, V., Lokenbakh, A.

TITLE: Lidiya Karlovna Lepin' (on the occasion of her 70th birthday)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 3, 1961, 699-701

TEXT: Lidiya Karlovna Lepin' celebrated her 70th birthday and the 45th anniversary of her scientific and pedagogical activities on April 4, 1961. Her scientific work is linked mainly with problems of adsorption and reactions on the surface of solid bodies. In 1916 she began her scientific work under the guidance of Professor Nikolay Aleksandrovich Shilov. In 1920 she published comprehensive studies on the distribution of components among two solvents. During the following years she worked together with G. V. Strakhova on problems of the formation of surface compounds. Taking into consideration interfacial phenomena and assuming that higher oxides are formed on the surface, she explained the passivity of metals and the stability of noble metals in acid solutions. Together with A. V. Bromberg she studied the mechanism of the coagulation of hydrophobic sols by mixtures of electrolytes. A new method for determining the deviation from additivity in the coagulation of

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S/076/61/035/003/023/023
B121/B206

Lidiya Karlovna

soles by binary electrolyte mixtures was elaborated. At the Voyennaya akademiya khimicheskoy zashchity im. K. Ye. Voroshilova (Military Academy of Chemical Defense imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov) where she was Head of the Department of Colloid Chemistry, she worked on the synthesis of some inorganic compounds, especially in the field of the chemistry of peroxides. These studies were compiled in 1932 in the book "Neorganicheskiy sintez" ("Inorganic Synthesis"). In 1946 she was appointed Head of the Laboratory of Physical and Colloid Chemistry at the Institut khimii Akademii nauk Latviyskoy SSR (Institute of Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences Latviyskaya SSR). There she studied mainly the oxidation of metals in aqueous electrolyte solutions. She developed the hydride theory which offers an explanation of the reactions between metal and water. Jointly with A. P. Tetere and A. Shmit she formulated a kinetic equation for the determination of the reaction rate of metals with water. In collaboration with A. Ya. Tayrate, A. Stigrays, A. E. Lokenbakh, V. M. Kadek, and B. A. Purin she conducted systematic investigations on the oxidation kinetics of numerous metals as well as on their electrochemical behavior and changes in solutions. The oxidation of metals in neutral electrolyte solutions obeys the diffusion kinetics, and depends on composition and properties of the resulting insoluble oxidation products.

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S/076/61/035/003/023/023
B121/B206

Lidiya Karlovna ...

L. K. Lepin' jointly with Z. F. Oshis has found that by changing the temperature and the composition and concentration of the electrolyte, the chemical and phase compositions of the oxidation products of Fe and Al can be altered. With her collaborators A. Ya. Groskaufmanis, A. Ya. Vayvade, and A. R. Veys she conducted detailed studies on the basic salts of aluminum and iron, and on the sorptive properties of hydroxides and oxides of iron and aluminum. Jointly with B. P. Matsiyevskiy she studied the kinetics of the oxidation of divalent iron by oxygen in electrolyte solutions. In collaboration with N. P. Myagkov she conducted studies on the colloid-chemical properties of corrosion-resistant plastic coatings on metals. L. K. Lepin' worked in both scientific and pedagogical respect. She delivered lectures at the Institut narodnogo khozyaystva im. G. V. Plekhanova (Institute of National Economy imeni G. V. Plekhanov), and was the first female teacher at the Moscow School of Higher Technical Education. For some time she was also Head of the Department of General Chemistry at Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov). In 1934 L. K. Lepin' became a professor, and in 1937 the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR made her a Doctor of Chemical Sciences. In 1945 she became Head of the Department of Physical Chemistry at the Chemical Division of

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S/076/61/035/003/023/023
B121/B206

Lidiya Karlovna

Latviyskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Latviyskaya State University) and subsequently at the Rizhskiy politekhnicheskiy Institut (Riga Polytechnic Institute). At present, she is Head of the Commission for Corrosion Protection at the Scientific and Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Latviyskaya SSR. She also works actively at the Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Chemical Society imeni D. I. Mendeleyev) and for many years has been Chairman of the Presidium of the Latviyskoye SSR Branch of this Society. Academician L. K. Lepin' was decorated with the Order of the Red Banner of Labor in 1960. Academician V. A. Kistyakovskiy is mentioned. There is 1 figure.

Card 4/4

GROSKAYA, T.S.

All-Union seminar on the production of annual and perennial grass seeds. Zemledelie 23 no.5:90-91 My '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Forage plants) (Seed production)

GROSKOWSKI, J.; ROSINSKI, W.

Experimental point transistors, model TP. p. 381. ARCHIWUM ELECTROTECHNIKI. Waszawa. Vol. 4, no. 2, 1955

Source: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Lc, Vol. 5, No. 3, March, 1956

GROSLI , Jozsef, tudomanyos munkatars

Experiences in the applications of assembling blocks directly from vehicles at Tatabanya. Epites szemle 7 no.11/12:374-381 '63.

1. Epitesugyi Miniszterium Epitesgazdasagi es Szervezesi Intezete.

GROSMAN, A.A.

USSR

Electroreduction of peroxydisulfate ion on a platinum electrode. N. V. Nikolaeva and A. A. Grosman (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 95, 1013–16(1954).—Cathodic reduction of $S_2O_8^{--}$ (I) from 0.001*N* $K_2S_2O_8$ on a rotating Pt electrode in N begins at 0.4 v. relative to a satd. calomel electrode and reaches a diffusion current which is proportional to the concn. of I. At −0.4 v., the current begins to decrease and goes through a min. at −0.8 v. Indifferent electrolytes in sufficiently high concns. eliminate the min. The effect is explained by repulsion of anion from the neg.-charged surface, since the descent of the current begins at a potential 0.1–0.2 v. neg. to the point of zero charge of Pt surface, as estd. from adsorption measurements. The efficiency of elimination of the min. increases with cation valency, e.g. 0.1*N* Na^+ or 0.0001*N* Tl^{+++} completely extinguish the min. Anions which adsorb on pos. or slightly neg.-charged surfaces shift the $0.7i_d$ point of the diffusion wave to more neg. potentials as follows: Na_2SO_4 0.1, KCl 0.28, KBr 0.47 v. With change in pH from 3 to 11, the potential corresponding to the descending side of the min. region shifts only by 0.05–0.1 v. This is taken to indicate that the electroreduction of I on Pt proceeds without intervention of adsorbed H atoms and that the discharge of I on Pt surface is the slow step in the process. Some Pt surface treatments, not specified, eliminate the phenomenon of the min. A. D.

ACCESSION NR: AP4026383 S/0252/64/038/001/0035/0038

AUTHORS: Isagulyants, V. I. (Academician); Markosyan, E. L.; Grosman, A. F.

TITLE: Synthesis of ethers of γ-methyl- γ-nitrovaleric acid in the presence of ion-exchange resins

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Doklady*, v. 38, no. 1, 1964, 35-38

TOPIC TAGS: nitroparaffin, nitrocarbonic acid, ethers of nitrocarbonic acid, catalyst, ion-exchange resin, anionic resin, resin AV-17, resin AV-18, resin activation, transetherification, cationic resin, cationic resin KU-2, methylacrylate, nitropropane-2

ABSTRACT: Methyl ether of γ-methyl- γ-nitrovaleric acid was synthesized by the condensation of nitropropane-2 with methylacrylate in the presence of 10-50% domestic anionic resins AV-17 and AV-18, at 50-80C, for 1-4 hours. Previous to use, the resins were activated by treatment with 4% sodium hydroxide or sodium carbonate, followed by washing with water. The obtained methyl ether of γ-methyl- γ-nitrovaleric acid was subjected to transetherification with butyl-, isoamyl-, hexyl-, heptyl-, octyl-, and nonyl alcohol, in the presence of 25% of cationic

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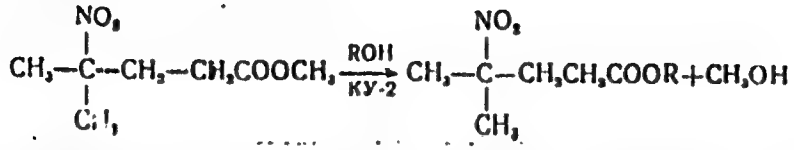
resin KU-2, according to the formula:



where KY-2 represents the resin KU-2. Since these ethers have never before been synthesized, the authors determined their physical and chemical properties. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institute neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promy*shlennosti im. I. M. Gubkina (Moscow Institute of the Petrochemical and Gas Industry)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 16Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 005

GROSMAN, A.V.

Clinical aspects of psychopathylike manifestations during the course of schizophrenia in the light of the problems of social and work readaptation. Vop.klin., patog. i lech. shiz. no.1:30-33 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Otdel vrachebno-trudovoy ekspertizy (zav. - prof. D.Ye. Melekhov) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psikhiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

FEDOTOV, D.D., prof., otv. red.GRITSKEVICH, D.I., prof., zam. otv. red.; MELIKHOV, D.Ye., prof., red.; BAMDAS, B.S., red.; ROZOVA, M.S., red.; GROSMAN, A.V., red.

[Social readaptation of mental patients] Sotsial'naia readaptatsiia psikhicheski bol'nykh. Moskva, 1965. 347 p. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Direktor TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov (for Gritskevich). 2. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' Psikhiatricheskogo otdeleniya TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov (for Melekhov). 3. Otdeleniye vosstanovleniya i ekspertizy trudosposobnosti Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psikhiatrii, Moskva (for Grosman).

KANTOR, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich. Prinimal uchastiye DUL'KIN, S.Ya., inzh.; ZNAMENSKAYA, A.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; GROSMAN, B.F., inzh., retsenzent; BRONTMAN, D.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; BURAKOVA, O.N., red.; ORESHKINA, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Equipment and methods for measurements in testing rockets] Apparatura i metody izmerenii pri ispytaniiakh raket. Moskva, Oborongiz, 1963. 519 p. (MIRA 17:2)

GROSMAN, D. A.
25836

Blizhayshiye I Otdalennyye Rezul'taty Terapevticheskogo Lecheniya Abstsessov Legkikh Po Materialam Gospitalya. Sbornik Nauch. Rabot Lecheb. Uchrezhezhdeniy Mosk Voen. Okr. Gor'kiy, 1948, s. 191-98.

SO: LETOPIS NO. 30, 1948

VITAL'YEV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; GROSMAN, D.A., inzh.

Protection of heating lines against external corrosion by means of nonmetallic materials. Teploenergetika no.4: 47-52 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy trest po organizatsii i ratsionalizatsii elektrostantsiy.
(Heating pipes--Corrosion)

LOPOVOK, L., kandidat arkhitektury; GROSMAN, G., arkhitektor

Standardizing ceramic architectural details. Stroi. mat. izdel. i konstr. 1 no.3:12-16 Mr'55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Architecture--Details)

GROSMAN, O.P. (Leningrad)

Certain problems in designing distribution installations at 110 kv. traction substations. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 3 no.12:29-31 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

(Electric railroads--substations)

BOBROV, A.R.; SIBIRYAKOV, A.A.; AKATNOV, I.N.; BIL'DE, A.E.; KOZIN, A.I., GROSMAN, I.S.; BASKAKOV, A.I.; YATSYSHIN, A.M.; TRUNOV, A.F.; KUTUZOV, M.L.; VICHIK, Ya.B.; CHUMBAROVA, A.A.; PRYAKHIN, R.I.; ZINOV'YEV, N.I.; MIKHAYLOVA, S.I.

Georgii Alekseevich Uarov. Muk.-elev.prom. 21 no.1:31 Ja '55.
(Uarov, Georgii Alekseevich, 1898-1954) (MLRA 8:5)

GROSMAN, I., inzhener.

Power shovel with electromagnetic control. Muk.-elev.prom.22 no.7:25-26 Jl '55. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Mel'nichenyy kombinat imeni V.I.Lenina.
(Grain-handling machinery)

GROSMAN, I.

Lenin Combine on the 40th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Muk.-elev. prom. 23 no.11:19-21 N '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Leningradskogo mel'nichnogo kombinata im. V.I. Lenina.
(Leningrad--Flour mills)

GROSMAN, I.

GROSMAN, I., inzhener.

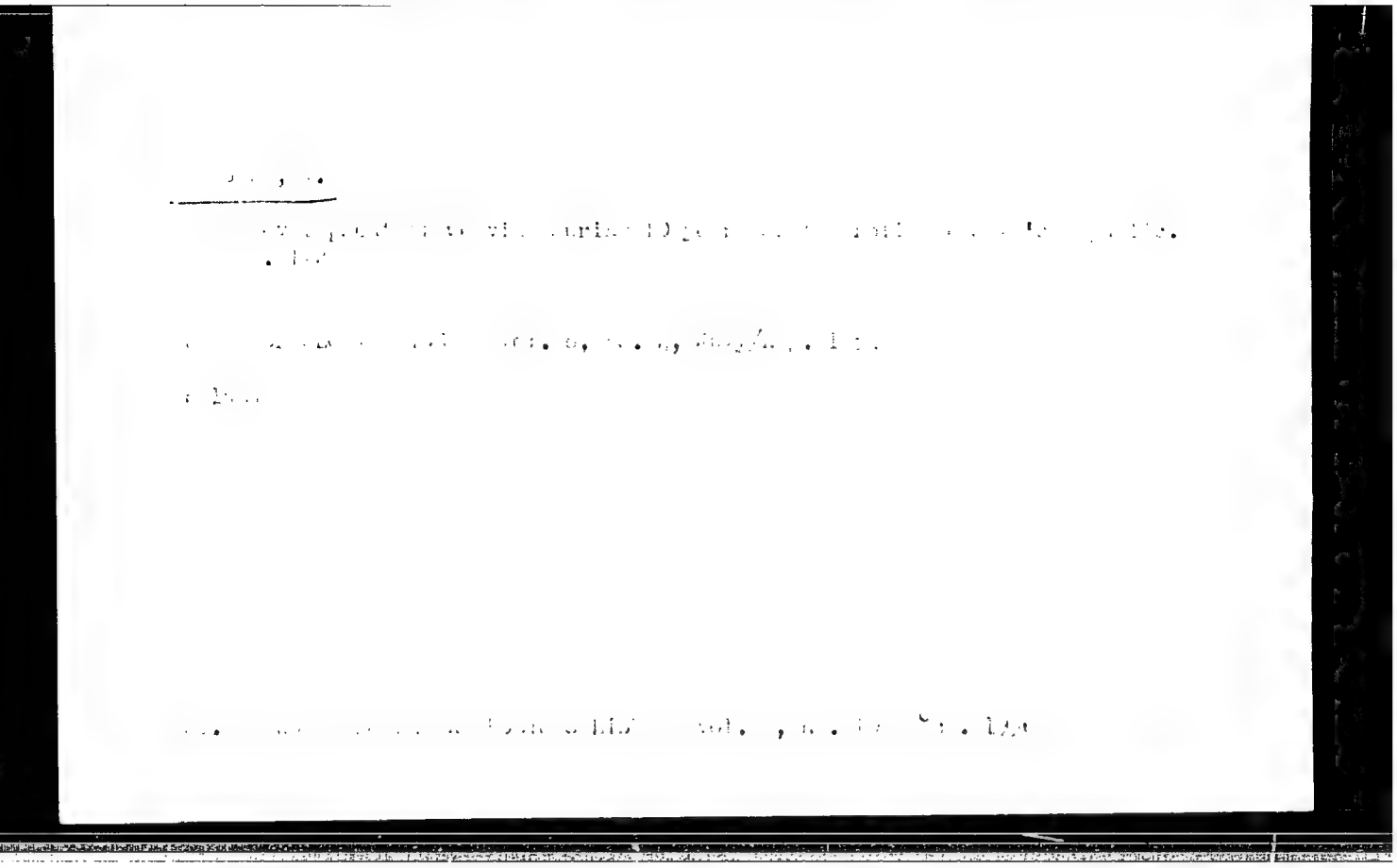
Accelerated method for determining the percentage of ashes. Muk. elev.prom. 23 no.9:25-26 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Leningradskiy mel'nichnyy kombinat im. Lenina.
(Grain--Analysis) (Flour--Analysis)

GROSMAN, I.

Suggestions of efficiency promoters introduced at the Leningrad Milling Combine. Muk.-elev. prom. 24 no.10:20-21 O '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

1.Leningradskiy mel'nichnyy kombinat im. Lenina.
(Leningrad--Grain milling machinery)



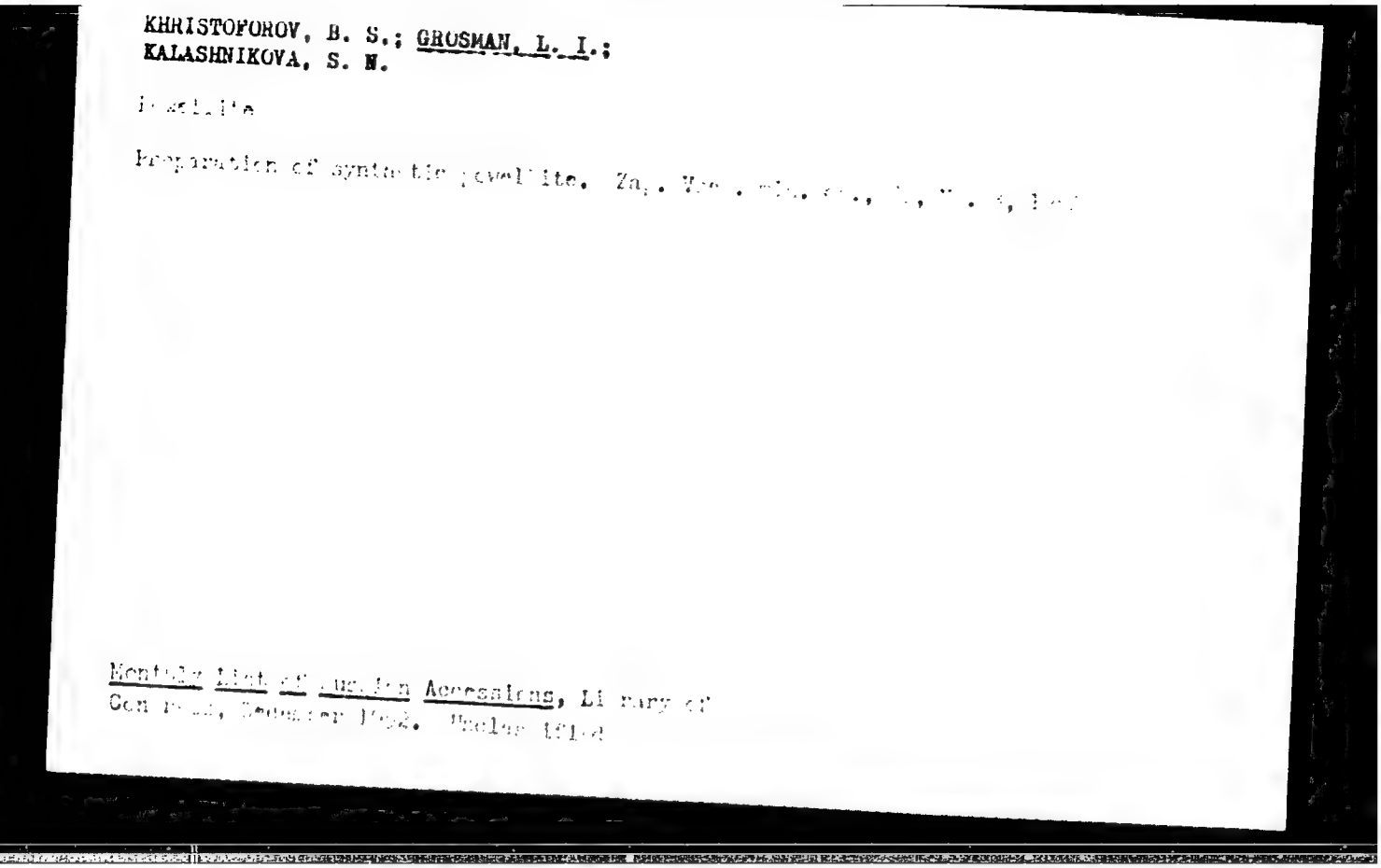
LIBERMAN, L.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; STANYUKOVICH, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; LEBEDEVA, N.I., red.; PODCHUFAROVA, S.I., red.; GROSMAN, L.A., red.; KOVAL'SKAYA, I.F., tekhn. red.

[Materials used in the manufacture of power machinery]Materialy, primeniaemye v energomashinostroenii. Moskva, TsINTIMASh, 1961. 181 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Electric machinery industry--Equipment and supplies)
(Electric engineering--Materials)

BRON, L.S.; TARTAKOVSKIY, Zh.E.; VLADZIYEVSKIY, A.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., nauchn. red.; GROSMAN, L.A., red.; BONDAREV, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Hydraulic equipment for machine tools in foreign countries; a survey] Stanochnoe gidrooborudovanie za rubezhom; obzor. Moskva, 1963. 71 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. TSentral'nyy institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy informatsii po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu.
(Machine tools--Hydraulic drive)



KHRISTOFOROV, B. S.; GROSMAN, L. I.;
KALASHNIKOVA, S. N.

Ivaylite

Preparation of synthetic ivaylite. Za. Vse. min. ob., 1, N. 4, 1957

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1958. Unclas.

GROSMAN, L.I.; SUKHOVOL'SKAYA, S.D.

Separation of calcium and barium by flotation. TSvet.met. 28 no.1:7-13 Ja-F '55. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Institut Mekhanobr.
(Flotation) (Calcium) (Barium)

SOV/137-58-7-14041

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 8 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Grosman, L. I.

TITLE: Dressing Oxidized and Mixed Copper-lead-zinc Ores by Leaching and Flotation (on the Basis of Studies by L. I. Grosman, Yu. I. Yeropkin, N. I. Kudryakova, T. M. Myagkova, R. I. Sulina, and G. S. Strel'tsyn) [Obogashcheniye okislennykh i smeshannykh medno-svintsovo-tsinkovykh rud s primeneniyem vyshchelachivaniya i flotatsii (po rabotam L. I. Grosmana, Yu. I. Yeropkina, N. I. Kudryakovoy, T. M. Myagkovoy, R. I. Sulinoy i G. S. Strel'tsyna)]

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Obogashcheniye rud tsvetnykh metallov. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1956, pp 3-19

ABSTRACT: Two methods of flotation of oxidized Pb, Cu, and Zn minerals have received preferential recognition in the USSR: 1. Flotation with xanthate and dithiophosphate after prior sulfur treatment and activation of the particle surfaces of the oxidized minerals (zinc at 60-70°C). The conditions for sulfur treatment differ significantly with various mineralogical forms of a single metal. To reduce losses from overcomminution of oxidized Pb, Cu, and

Card 1/2

Dressing Oxidized and Mixed Copper-lead-zinc Ores (cont.)

, Zn minerals, the use of flotation between process cycles is recommended. 2. Flotation by fatty acids such as oleic acid (at 23-24°) after prior treatment of the pulp with soda and Na silicate. Steaming of the bulk product (obtained by flotation with oleic acid) in a weak solution of Na silicate, further steaming in a more concentrated solution of Na silicate, stirring in an Na_2S solution, or a combination thereof, make it possible to separate the gangue from the frothed product. The gangue consists 50% of Ca, Mg, and barite carbonates; and the loss of metal is negligible. To separate chalcocite and bornite from PbS and ZnS it is proposed to employ ferrocyanide salt after partial or complete removal of the flotation reactants (using activated charcoal and Na_2S). A combined approach involving the leaching of the Cu with subsequent flotation of the Pb is desirable in cases when refractory Pb minerals become responsive to flotation owing to the action of H_2SO_4 and the refractory Cu minerals go into solution. The difficulty in selecting a metal by the methods available in ore dressing, if combinations of methods are not employed, sometimes make it impossible to make any further use of the middlings. The bulk product with a total 45-55% metal content is responsive to successful treatment either by electrothermal treatment or by leaching the zinc with H_2SO_4 and subsequent direction of the solution to electrolysis and of the cake to the lead smelter. Bibliography: 9 references.

Card 2/2 2. Copper lead-zinc ores--Flotation 2. Copper lead-zinc ores--Processing

K. A.

SOV/137-58-8-16275

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 6 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Grosman, L.I., Sukhovol'skaya, S.D.

TITLE: On the Flotation Separation of Calcium and Barium Minerals (K voprosu flotatsionnogo razdeleniya mineralov kal'tsiya i bariya)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Obogashcheniye rud tsvetnykh metallov. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1956, pp 51-59

ABSTRACT: The possibility of selective separation of a bulk scheelite-barite concentrate with alkylsulfate (I) is demonstrated. Successful use of I is attainable with prior elimination of oleic-acid film from the surface of the particles of the bulk concentrate; this is accomplished by acidification of the concentrate with HCl (1.5-2 g/liter). When the pulp pH is ~2 and the concentration of I is 80-100 mg/liter, a foam product is obtained consisting of a barite concentrate containing 95.1% $BaSO_4$, recovery being 92.8%, and a cell product which is the scheelite concentrate, containing 63.2% WO_3, recovery being 90.3%. It is established that the collector procedure developed is also applicable to the separation of synthetic mixtures of various

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SOV/137-58-8-16275

On the Flotation Separation of Calcium and Barium Minerals

Ca and Ba minerals. Selective separation of fluorite and scheelite from synthetic mixtures thereof is increased upon prior flotation of this mixture by oleic acid. It is shown that H_2SO_4, H_3PO_4, and $H_2C_2O_4$ may be used instead of HCl. This method of separating scheelite-barite concentrate with the use of I in an acid medium has been used with success at a plant in the Soviet Union since 1953.

M.L.

1. Barium--Flotation 2. Calcium--Flotation 3. Alkyl sulfates--Performance
4. Acids--Performance

Card 2/2

ALEKSEYEV, I.N.; BOGDANOV, O.S.; BYKOV, G.P.; GROSMAN, L.I.; DOLIVO-DOBROVOL'SKIY, V.V.; DERKACH, V.G.

Grigorii Ivanovich IUdenich; obituary. Gor.zhur. no.6:53 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(IUdenich, Grigorii Ivanovich, died 1956)

GROSMAN, L.I.; PERLOV, P.M.

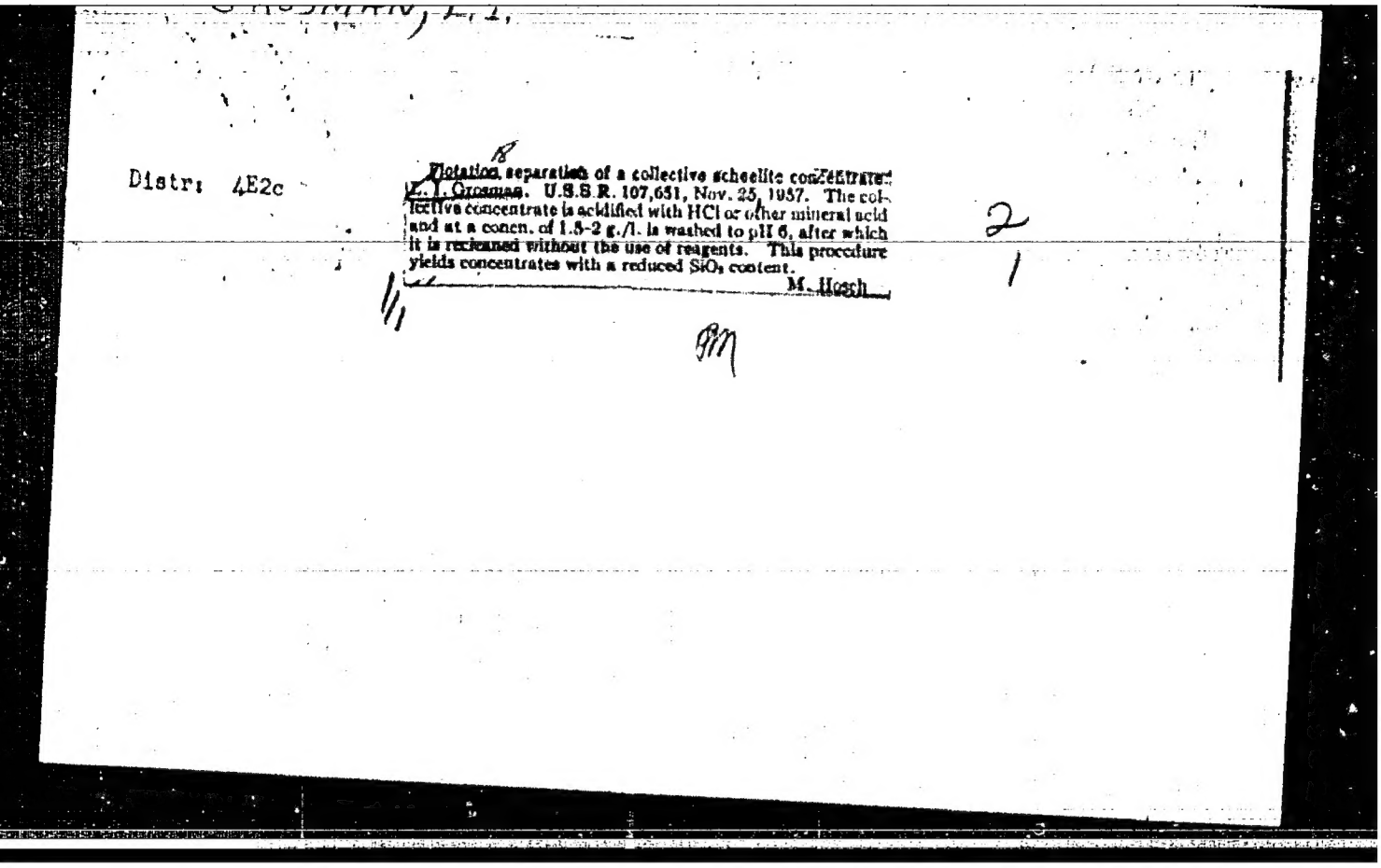
Autoclave-soda technique for separating scheelite-barite products.
Tsvet.met. 29 no.5:16-18 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut Mekhanobr.
(Scheelite) (Barite) (Tungsten--Metallurgy)

GOLDMAN, L. I.

Pilot plant operation in one of the enterprises of nonferrous metallurgy. TSvet. met. 29 no.7:3-6 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:10)

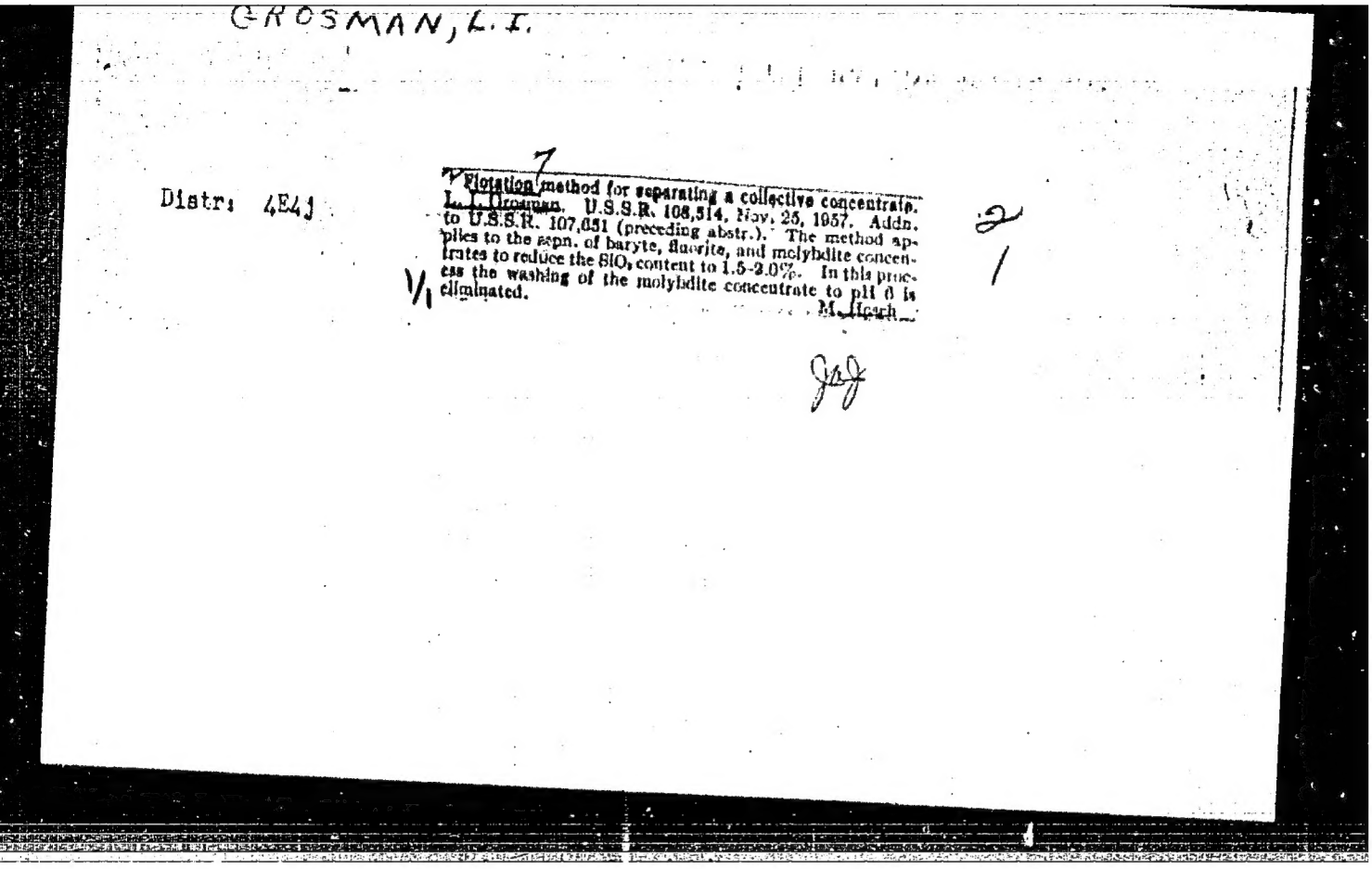
1. Mekhanobr.
(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy) (Flotation) (Automatic control)



Distr: 4E2c

Flotation separation of a collective scheelite concentrate. L. I. Grossman. U.S.S.R. 107,631, Nov. 25, 1957. The collective concentrate is acidified with HCl or other mineral acid and at a concn. of 1.5-2 g./l. is washed to pH 6, after which it is recleaned without the use of reagents. This procedure yields concentrates with a reduced SiO_2 content.

M. Hosch



GROSMAN, L. I.

Distr: 4E4J

Flotation method for separating a collective concentrate. L. I. Grosman. U.S.S.R. 108,514, Nov. 25, 1957. Addn. to U.S.S.R. 107,051 (preceding abstr.). The method applies to the sepn. of baryte, fluorite, and molybdite concentrates to reduce the SiO_2 content to 1.5-2.0%. In this process the washing of the molybdite concentrate to pH 6 is eliminated.

M. Hoch

137-1957-12-23026

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 23 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Grosman, I. I., Abramov, A. A.

TITLE: The Extraction of Oxidized Zinc Minerals from Ores (izvlecheniye okislennykh tsinkovykh mineralov iz rud)

PERIODICAL: Obogashcheniye rud, 1957, Nr 1, pp 1-6

ABSTRACT: At the Mekhanobr Institute two samples of oxidized Pb-Zn ore with a very complex composition (smithsonite, calamine, alumosilicates, willemite and fayalite) were investigated. The raw materials contained 10-15 percent of Zn. Sludge-free tailings of the lead flotation, which served as the initial supply for the flotation of the oxidized Zn-minerals, were treated either by the method of Davis-Andreyeva, i.e., by sulfidization and activation of $CuSO_4$ at elevated temperature with a subsequent flotation by xanthate, or by the Ray method, i.e., by sulfidization at approx. 20° and flotation by a primary aliphatic amine (IM-11). The consumption of reagents is shown. The results of the experiments corroborate the effectiveness of the flotation methods developed. The high content of Zn in the tailings is explained by the presence

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The Extraction of Oxidized Zinc Minerals from Ores

of considerable amounts of poorly extractable amorphous Zn-containing alumosilicates, and other strongly ferric minerals. The lower yield of Zn and the somewhat increased content of it in the concentrate are apparently explained by the smaller efficiency of the Davis-Andreyeva method when applied to the flotation of Zn silicates. The discrepancy between the extraction efficiencies from the ore and in the two processes is explained by the Zn losses in the slags. The completed investigation corroborates the previously made statements (see RZhMet., 1956, Nr 2, p 964). Bibliography 9 references.

A. Sh.

1. Metallurgy-USSR 2. Ores-Zinc extraction 3. Extraction-Test methods 4. Extraction-Test results

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